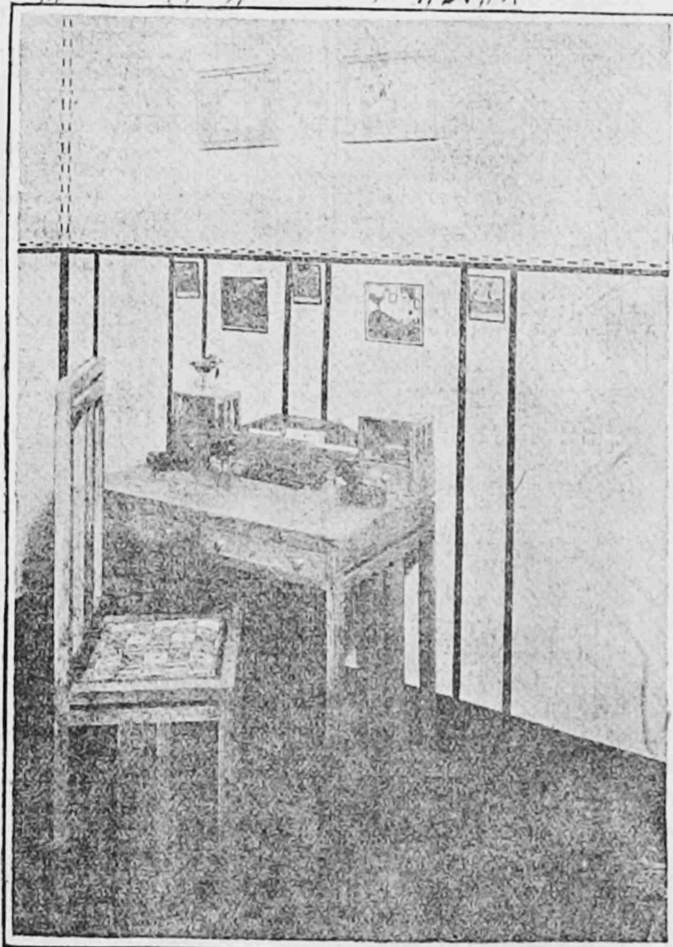
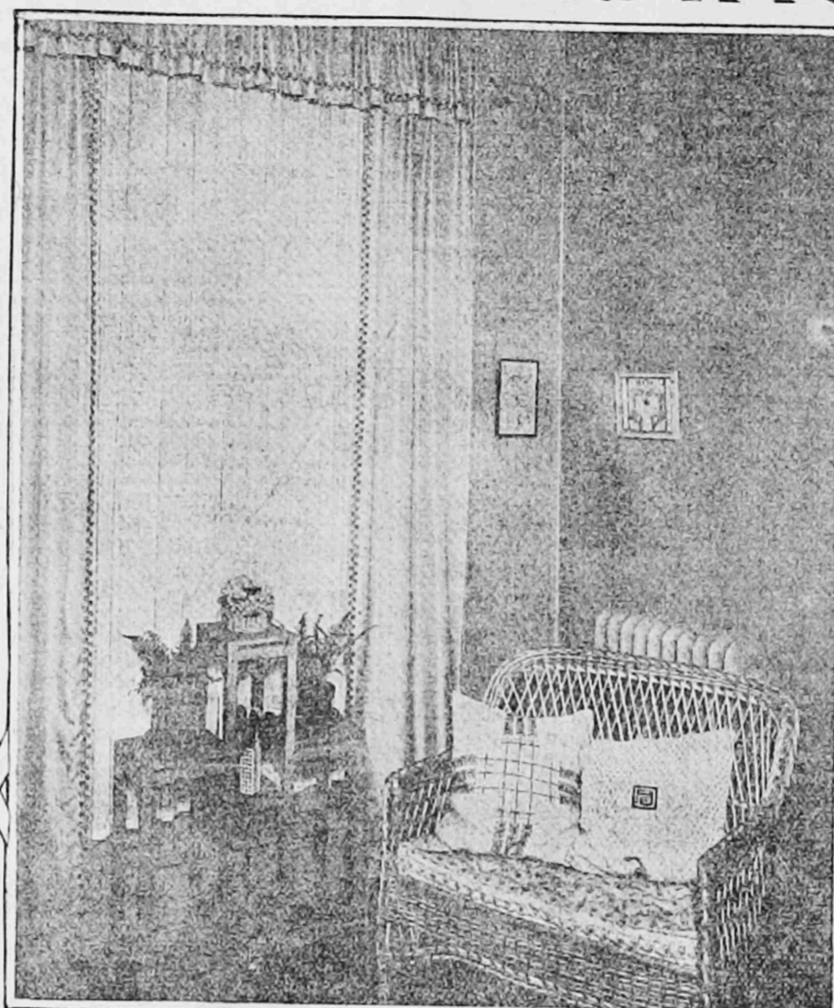


A Page for Misses

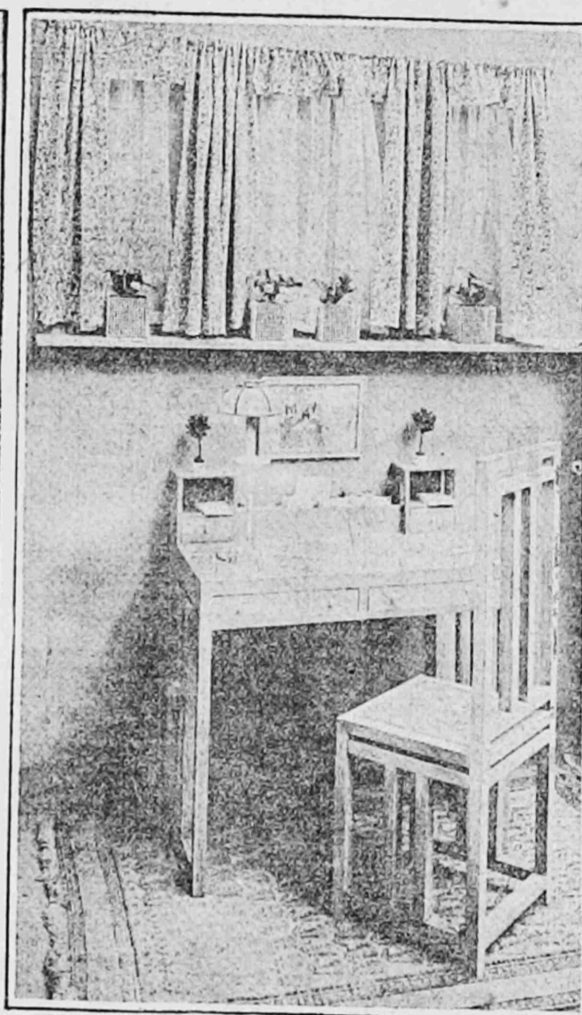
THE STUDY OF COLOR SCHEMES AND INTERIOR DECORATION



Showing Artistic Treatment of Walls with Stencil Designs



Decorative Window Treatment for a Girl's Boudoir



An Artistic Corner for a Girl's Den

TO work out artistic color schemes for her own room, to study house decoration from a truly artistic standpoint, is the aim of any number of New York girls this season, and in one studio at least—that of two young women art workers in upper Fifth avenue—a class has been started for this very purpose. The girls are all from homes of luxury and the suggestion of the commercial has no part in their intention to become initiated into the mysteries of color harmony and all its attendant details.

The desire to know color values, the combination of materials, the style of furniture which different schemes demand, its proper placing in the general arrangement and the thousand and one details, for every one of which there is a reason and a rule, is the immediate cause of this sudden determination on the part of girls whose main diversion in life is, or will be, society, once they are fully launched for entering this new and untried field.

Back of their decision is the influence which the arts and crafts movement has exerted on the country. In addition there is the more intimate study of the home, which has been brought about by the classes for home makers started in nearly every one of the women's colleges in the country.

As the girl is essentially the home-maker in embryo, one of the really important things—quite as important as sanitation—is the beautification of the home, the ability to work out for herself a color scheme that will enable her not only to decorate her own rooms, those which come more nearly under her own control, but to be able to detect discordant notes in the furnishings of the rest of the house.

In discussing the value of such a course for girls the art instructor said:—"A girl can work wonders in the home by cultivating her taste so as to be able to dis-

criminate as to what is worthless and what is good. These young girls will before long have the supervision of their own homes, so that by studying the subject, by closely observing the harmony of color, for one color is a complement of another, by studying the proper arrangement of furniture, the right use of pictures, correct wall coverings, the most suitable treatment for different apartments with reference to their use, lighting and location and the pros and cons of every other important detail, she will be saved at least from making the faux pas that other homemakers, and it may be her very mother, made before her.

"N EARLY every one has a sense of color values, though generally speaking it has to be cultivated. The experience of every one of us, I am

convinced, should be stronger in tone than the former. The floors, walls and ceiling should show a gradation of shades of the same color from darkest up to light.

"L ARGE patterns either in wall paper or carpets should be rigorously eschewed. Turkish rugs are not only sanitary but, as a rule, safe floor coverings, though in buying them it is well to appeal to the wisdom of an expert in the line, since nowadays so much

will be constrained to remark, 'What a comfortable room!' whether they appreciate the underlying reason or not.

"D ON'T overcrowd the apartment. The entire beauty of a room is lost when there is a hedge-podge of furniture and knick-knacks in it. Good furniture needs proper space to show it off. In arranging a room it is always well to consider the aspect of the adjoining apartment. Study the outlook from every quarter where it is visible and create pleasing pictures wherever possible. Figure each piece of furniture out, the place where it should go. If there happens to be a window with a good reading light, then place a chair where the light will fall properly over the reader's shoulder. For night reading have comfortable chairs where one can see without straining one's eyes. Have a reason for everything.

"Hanging pictures is another difficulty that many women have to contend with. A picture appropriately hung should be on a level with the eye and not up under the picture rail where it is entirely out of one's line of vision. One law that is very frequently violated in our homes is the law of contrast. Plain backgrounds

are much to be preferred for pictures to those that show a decided pattern. Dull gold grass cloth makes charming backgrounds, and as this comes in green gold, copper lustre and a silvery tone there is a pleasing variety to select from.

"Proper window drapery is one of the most difficult details of house-furnishing—at least difficult for the average woman and wholly hopeless in the hands of the average house decorator. There is no individuality in having lace hangings at one's windows nowadays and frequently they are wholly out of place. To think up some artistic materials in a shade that harmonizes with the color scheme of the room is one of the delights of the artist in this line, and this feature lends greater individuality to the home than almost any other except, perhaps, attractive methods of using artificial light.

"Cream net curtains are always in good taste, and with the addition of some soft silk to soften the glare inside one can not go far astray or depart a great way from the tenets of good taste. These are only a few suggestions to show how much there is to learn, and of the immediate value of such knowledge to the average

girl, who, generally speaking, has never before given the matter a thought. I am enthusiastic over my new class and am expecting great things of them in the future. At any rate I mean to instill in their minds the difference between good and bad art in house decoration, and there is no doubt in my mind that it will have a lasting effect on their lives."

There is still another studio in Thirty-third street where girls study house decoration, and where the artists carry the work on in a little different way, in that they are themselves designers of furniture and are constantly bringing out stunning pieces of woodcraft to illustrate certain points in artistic construction or to create a piece of furniture for some special spot. Oak stained gray is largely used, and the effect is delightful combined with the soft gray hangings and wall paper of the same shade, which is now so much used. The work here will constitute a sort of post graduate course in the art of furniture design, so that between the two schools of instruction the pupils will have a foundation which would, if need be, suffice for a commercial career, though in every case the girls are studying for their own pleasure or to supplement an art course.

Like the dear old people who have lived their life, yet still are interested in all that exists for a younger generation, she can be a real help to the small sister with her first problems to worry over at kindergarten or the younger brothers with their first real lessons, which at first always seem so hard.

These times are still within recent memory for her and she should be able to give great help through her own experience. But even if she has not yet reached the pinnacle where she is sought out as a counselor and help by her brothers and sisters, her influence is there just as strong as ever. If she allows herself to become lazy and shirk what incentive there is for the younger sister? If she is cross and says unkind words when the day has not gone well what example is there for the young brothers in the practice of restraint.

It is not only within the boundaries of her home that a girl's influence or example is felt. Often and often an entire clique of girls is made to bear the reputation of one of its members. If there is one girl especially charming her friends in, it is inevitable that every one is influenced to some extent by a friend with whom much time is spent. Be the example for good or ill, each character is bound to feel the effect of a friend's nature, the finer and stronger personality not so much but just as surely as the weaker.

It is a pity, too, that young girls should not realize this fact more—they should look for the weak points in their friends and take care that they do not develop like tendencies. They should down the undesirable qualities as much for their own sake as the others, for perhaps the friend will try to follow their example of never making an unkind criticism, of being always gracious, of firm loyalty to other friends or whatever the trait in question may be.

But even beyond the realm of one's intimate friends the power of influence is exerted. The girls in any particular class are sure to be spurred on to greater efforts if there is one girl who is especially conscientious and does better work than they, but the entire school, all ages and all grades also, receives an impetus when, at the monthly or yearly reading of reports, much the feeling of being shaken up.

There are lessons to be learned from both ages. In many households the daughter of the family is required to take the place of a small child—she is petted and indulged and her every wish gratified, as only an only daughter can be. In return surely the least she can do is to show appreciation of this affection and generosity by always being in a good humor; always trying to shed an atmosphere of happiness and love in her home. This is what the little baby does, and even though she may have attained full sixteen years or more it is a pity if she has lost the power to smile and laugh when smiles and laughs are needed, or to make all those around love her at a time when perhaps an atmosphere of love can accomplish a world of good.

Until she marries and often until she dies a daughter will always be but a lovable baby in the hearts of her fond mother and father, and if she will make room truly happy she will keep alive that picture to the extent of her power.

The old people, too, have many lessons to teach the daughter of the house. If she is the eldest of many sisters and brothers her place is clearly there as helper and adviser.

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Even the persons whom one passes in the streets are cheered by a bright and cheerful face and unconsciously depressed by a countenance that is cross and ill humored.

How much more is the acquaintance influenced who receives a warm handshake, as from an interested friend, instead of a curt nod. Just a few words and questions to show a genuine good will do more toward winning a reputation for good manners and charm combined than any amount of stiff and studied politeness.

Two Automobile Conveniences. TO thoroughly enjoy motoring one wants to be entirely comfortable physically, and the girl who expects to spend many days in an automobile will have much more pleasure if she has everything ready for that particular form of amusement.

The proper kind of hat, veil, &c., is a very important part of one's equipment, but most necessary of all is plenty of warm clothing, especially as the weather grows colder.

A great help in this matter of keeping warm is an Angora wool waistcoat. The fine soft Angora wool, which is generally used for making babies' caps, makes the warmest kind of a waistcoat and is so deliciously soft and feeling that it does not give one any feeling of being bundled up. With one of these waistcoats on under it, the outer coat need not be especially thick; indeed a girl can wear her summer pongee coat and be quite comfortable.

The waistcoat can be bought, but not everywhere, and the girl who wants one will not find it much trouble to knit it for herself. If she does not know how to knit, her mother will probably do it for her and the wool can always be bought with no trouble.

One of the small drawbacks to the pleasure of motoring is the jar caused by the motion of the machine, especially when going fast. This jarring can be lessened by using a pneumatic footstool. These footstools have recently been made especially for automobiles and are a great comfort. A footstool of any kind is desirable for most girls, for automobiles generally seem to be planned for very tall persons, but the pneumatic stool is far better than any other and lessens very much the feeling of being shaken up.

Glove Modes and Glove Care.

MANY varieties of smart looking gloves have been brought out for autumn and winter service. A sort that is easily drawn on and perfectly adapted to the requirements of the girl who attends a city day school is the pique sewed one clasp mocha in black, slate or tan.

Equally serviceable and certain to give satisfactory wear are the natural colored washable chamolins and doekins gloves fastening with several large self-covered buttons, the one clasp tan or black castor and the doekins of mannish cut in oak shades. Exceptionally smart for walking as well as for riding and driving are the English hand seven cape gloves, which fasten with a single big brass button, have spear embroidered backs and come in brown tones as well as white and black. For a girl approaching the debutante period there is no driving glove quite so dainty as that of heavily stitched white lace gauded with black kid.

Dress gloves of lambkin and French kid vary in length from two to eight buttons and some of them fasten with three or four pearl clasps. It is possible to obtain these gloves in a shade matching almost any costume and it is best not to choose those with elaborately embroidered backs, as that sort of ornamentation draws attention to the size of the hands. If a girl has not the exclusive services of a maid and not much time to devote to the care of her wardrobe, she would do well to buy mousetrappers whenever possible, since nothing looks quite so untidy as a glove from which one or more buttons are missing.

Best of all for motoring are the lined lambkin gloves of eight button length in mousetrappaire style, and for very cold weather there is nothing to equal the comfort of knitted worsted gauntlets.

This season more light gloves than ever are to be worn at the theatre. For a short time it seemed as though the omnipresent long white glove had run its fashionable course and that darker hues could be adopted, but just now the tan is most in favor and decidedly of a yellow one and the grays verge closely upon

the pearl tints. White glove gloves of elbow or twenty-four button length are good style with all evening frocks of delicate hue, and next in favor are the very palest shades of straw, ciel and rose. These tints are worn only with costumes which they precisely match.

The life of a glove, as every girl doubtless knows, depends largely upon the care bestowed upon it. To lay away, no matter how smoothly, a pair of gloves that are damp with perspiration is to invite that speedy decay which causes the kid to suddenly split. Moreover, the odor of the perspiration lingers and is liable to contaminate the entire contents of the glove case.

Gloves that have been continuously worn for several hours should be hung in some place where the air can fumigate them, and before putting them away a little talcum powder should be shaken inside them. This rule especially applies to evening gloves, which, being of thinner kind, are more easily decayed, and for the same reason they should not be permitted to get badly soiled, as in that case the professional cleaner can scarcely avoid tearing them.

It is far more economical to have the expensive long gloves cleaned after each wearing than to use them several times and run the risk of having them destroyed by hard rubbing.

To roll the gloves in a ball after removing them does more damage than any other sort of maltreatment. Another bad habit is that of jerking at the tips, which strains both the seams and the base of the fingers.

Every girl should have one of the little glove driers of celluloid, mother of pearl or hard wood, so that when repairing a rip the fingers need not be drawn out of shape or puckered. She should also provide herself with thread of every requisite shade, in order that she may always be prepared to make repairs, and if wise she will cut the buttons from all discarded gloves and preserve them against the time when they certainly will be needed. All these little rules are simple and their observation will go far toward preserving a ladylike appearance.

Rattan Furniture of Special Design Is Often a Substitute for Wood

sure, is the agony we suffered in some of our homes we have entered by reason of the discordant element in the furnishings. It may be the pattern of the carpet, the designs of the wall paper or the gaudy colors in the upholstery that have set our teeth on edge, or it may be a thousand and one other things of lesser note. It is to correct just such tendencies as these that I am taking these girls in hand.

"I shall start first by giving them certain materials and having them work out color schemes according to their own notion, then show them where they have erred. I think I can give you no better idea of the sort of drilling they will receive than in making suggestions which will serve to illustrate the danger marks they will encounter. Take wall covering for example. In choosing a paper the use for which the room is to be put is to be taken into consideration, the lighting, and whether the draperies are to be rich in quality or simple in texture.

"As tapestries would be out of place in a simple home, so would a light, characterless paper be undesirable in a room hung with rich damask. Burlap is one of the wall coverings which are safe to use for either a handsome home or a simple cottage. Bear in mind that it is quite possible to combine comfort and artistic effect in furnishing a house, and this applies to wall paper as to everything else.

"In buying furniture one must naturally be governed by the size of the room, and not use furniture that is obviously out of proportion. While it is not necessary to keep wholly to one style of furniture, it is inadvisable to combine articles of different woods in the same room. One suggestion not out of place here is not to buy furniture finished with varnish. It is inartistic and impracticable, as it scratches easily. Buy nothing that is not useful or beautiful.

"When it comes to floor coverings, there should be a decided harmony between the

furnishings and the floor coverings. If the room is to be a study, the floor should be covered with a rug of a color that harmonizes with the wall paper and the carpet. If the room is to be a study, the floor should be covered with a rug of a color that harmonizes with the wall paper and the carpet.

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